

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON & JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, to the fact that he would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Rye, Sneed & Rodman's.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the counties of Frankfort, Ben, Monroe,
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

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JAN 26 WAT-WIT

Dr. J. G. KEENON,
H. A. V. permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and in the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 2nd Street, Lex-
ington.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. B. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Frankfort Circuit Court, and in the other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of
the State.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the knowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

Office on Main street, opposite the Mansion House.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
RECEIVED CLAIMS—where based on the
want of official records.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *Clarks, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Shades,
Crimbs Cloths,
Green Baize,
Tassels,
Carpets,
Bands,
Shades,
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Crimbs Cloths,
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Stair Linen.

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CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Ink,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mill Writing
Papers.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. apr 10 wly

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Letter Heads, &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STRICKLAND & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building.
mar 29 wly

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Militia.
Furnished at short notice.
The new styles of French Felt Hats on hand
and made to order. apr 24 wly

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.
CINCINNATI, O.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep 29 wly

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL, in Bulk, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Backs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Grain Sacks,
Dry Fruits, Trunking, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

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Salt Hides, Grain Sacks,
Dry Fruits, Trunking, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
JAN 26 WAT-WIT

RECEIVE AND SELL, in Bulk, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Backs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday, November 28th, having been appointed by the Governor as a day of Public Thanksgiving, there will be Divine Service in Ascension Church at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Thanksgiving.

In obedience to the proclamation of the Governor of this Commonwealth, calling upon the citizens to observe Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the Methodist Church will be opened for religious worship, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT.

Service will commence at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Thanksgiving Service.

The Presbyterian and Baptist congregations of this city will unite with the Christian congregation in their house of worship, on Thursday, the 28th inst., being the day set apart for public thanksgiving and prayer. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

Services will commence at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
November 22, 1861.

Public Meeting.

In response to a call for a public meeting, published in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 22d, and signed by those who voted for Hon. John J. Crittenden for the Congress of the United States, and for the Union candidate for the Legislature at the last election, for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the proposition of John Cochran and Simon Cameron, for the emancipation and arming of the slaves of those at war with the United States, a large and respectable body of the citizens of Franklin county assembled at the Court House in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 23d inst.

Upon motion, Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. L. Samuel appointed Secretary. The President at some length explained the object of the meeting, and was followed by an able and stirring address from Judge L. Ford, who submitted the preamble and resolutions hereto annexed, which, having been read, were advocated in a forcible and eloquent speech by John Rodman, Esq., late member of the Legislature from Franklin county. The question being put as to the adoption of the resolutions, they were unanimously passed. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, have guaranteed to the citizens thereof "the right to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance," and the free communication of thoughts and opinions is declared by the Constitution of the State of Kentucky to be one of the inalienable rights of man; and whereas, a portion of the citizens of Franklin county, being this day assembled together in the exercise of the rights thus secured to them, do declare—

1. That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with the institution of slavery in any of the States, nor has it the power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

2. That the exercise of any such power by any officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is a palpable violation of the express provisions of the Constitution, and should be condemned by every department of the Government, and by every citizen thereof.

3. That the proposition recently announced, for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves against their masters, is in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, is abhorrent to every principle of humanity and civilization, and in its results would add to the calamities of the present civil war the additional horrors of servile insurrection, murder, rapine, and plunder, by the black race against the white, throughout the slave States of the Union.

4. That as friends to the Constitution and Government of the United States, as patriots, as philanthropists, and as Christians, we do hereby most solemnly remonstrate and protest against such a proposition, and do most earnestly implore and entreat every department of our Government, and every officer and citizen thereof, to condemn and reject the same.

5. That we hereby tender our thanks to the editors of the Louisville Journal and Louisville Democrat, for the ability with which they have resisted this threatened violation of the Constitution, and the firmness with which they have denounced this inhuman proposition and its fanatical authors.

6. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and that the Hon. John J. Crittenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States, and our representative, R. C. Anderson, be requested to lay the same before the Legislature of Kentucky at its approaching session, and a copy furnished to the newspapers of this city for publication.

B. B. Sayre, Esq., being called upon, favored the assembly with a few remarks, and then the meeting adjourned.

T. N. LINDSEY, Chairman.
E. L. SAMUEL, Secretary.

We clip the following from the Mt. Sterling Whig, of the 22d inst:

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred in this town on Saturday night last between John Shea and George W. Botts, in which the former was shot by the latter with a revolver twice, both shots taking effect in his body, and making his recovery doubtful. Mr. Botts was tried by his honor Judge French, on Monday—Chiles defending, and Durry and Tenny prosecuting—and, upon a full hearing, acquitted, on the ground that he shot Shea in self-defense, the latter pointing a pistol at Botts when he shot.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser derives one consolation from the Nelson victory, near Picketon, which is, that "we have not 2,016 prisoners to winter and feed."

The Louisville Journal and its Misrepresentations.

Without preliminary remark, we at once resume the reply to the late attack of the Louisville Journal upon the recent communication of Common Sense.

As to the other insinuation of the Journal, in regard to the Generals of the State, it is as wholly false and gratuitous in assertion, as it is characteristically malignant in motive. It demands but a moment's consideration. Gen. Anderson had retired from the command of the Department weeks before the communication of Common Sense appeared, and of course had no power, affecting him, in the State, for good or for evil. It was currently announced and generally believed, for several days previous to the publication of Common Sense, that General Sherman would also soon be recalled by the War Department from his command in Kentucky. In fact, orders to that effect were hourly expected to be received, if they had not already reached the departmental headquarters. Of course Common Sense could have no favors to ask and no dangers to fear from an officer who was so soon to be relieved of his command in this, and assigned to duty in another State. He simply wished to do justice to a brave and gallant soldier who had, under powerful inducements to lead him in the opposite direction, manifested a determined purpose to pursue a wise, humane, and legal policy, to which his truth as a gentleman and his honor as an officer had been solemnly pledged. If in a moment of natural hesitation, caused by the illegal and insubordinate acts of some of his subalterns, the least doubt was expressed by Common Sense as to the good faith of Gen. Sherman's proclamation, it was simply because his confidence in the public morals of many of the leading statesmen of Kentucky, who might reasonably be supposed to influence to some extent his policy, had been sapped to its very foundations, and not from the slightest disposition to do wanton injustice to one whom he had long known and esteemed as no less a true and loyal gentleman, than a brave and accomplished soldier. But again: the Journal charges Common Sense with misrepresenting the facts in regard to the action of General Nelson. The Journal misrepresents those facts itself, and in stating that General Nelson had only arrested notorious traitors, making their way with arms in their hands to the ranks of rebellious armies, stated that, which, with all politeness, it could not but have known to be untrue. Weeks after the proclamation of General Anderson had been issued, that despotic, if not malignant officer, arrested eight or ten peaceable citizens of Maysville, while quietly pursuing their usual occupations in their stores, offices, and workshops, without even the pretense of legal warrant, and immediately sent them, under the escort of a file of soldiers, without trial or conviction of any crime, to Fort Chase, in Ohio, denying them even the poor and bitter privilege of bidding adieu to their afflicted families. We ask the Journal, were Stanton, and Forrester, and Casto, and Hunt, and their companions, taken with arms in their hands making their way to rebel armies? Or, do they now pine in the dismal solitude of their lonely prison house, rocked by the bleak winds and washed by the fitful waves of Boston harbor, in accordance with the provisions of General Anderson's proclamation, or the principles of any statute, law, or constitution, either of the Federal Union or of the State of Kentucky? The Journal well knows that they were and do not, and when it states or intimates the contrary, it, again, with all courtesy, simply, not to say willfully, falsifies the notorious facts of recent history. One other point in the Journal's diatribes claims must receive attention; but in noticing it, we must necessarily be brief. It pronounces calumnious the statement that it had ever acknowledged that the Union party had adopted the policy of neutrality as a mere temporary expedient, and that when the policy had accomplished its transient purpose, it had been promptly rejected by that party as no longer respectable or useful.

This was in substance the statement of Common Sense, for we did not pretend to give the Journal's exact language; and this it was, in part, which called forth from it such a rancorous howl extending through nearly two columns of its Saturday's issue. The charge is no calumny, but substantially, if not literally true, and the inferences which Common Sense drew from its article, and expressed in that connection, are fairly and legitimately deducible from the Journal's own statement and language. We keep no file of the Journal, nor have we been able to obtain access to one, but it is our present and distinct impression, confirmed by the recollection of other gentlemen who remember the article alluded to, and drew from it the same conclusion with ourselves, to have read in a number of the Journal, several weeks since, an article taking the position substantially as stated by Common Sense. We gave the Journal's acknowledgment and our own legitimate conclusions therefrom in our own language, but that we gave the pith and substance of its confession correctly, we, at the time, had no doubt. We hold to the same opinion still, and until we are convinced of error on the point by stronger and more satisfactory evidence than its own assertion, we trust that we will be excused for not only adhering to, but also openly expressing the same opinion to the end. When convinced, otherwise, of error in the case we will willingly confess it, for we have no disposition to do injustice or utter calumny even against a paper so steeped in that exalted virtue, and so habitually given to such refined entertainment as the Journal is. But really it is humorous and mirth-provoking in the extreme to hear the Journal deprecatingly speak of calumny as applicable to itself, as though it could be hurt by the contact, and innocently prate of honesty, as though it possessed an iota of that homely virtue. It must know that calumny never turns its shafts upon itself, any more than honesty knowingly mates with its opposite. And knowing the fact, both its groundless fears and its ridiculous boasts should be peremptorily silenced. The classical editor of the Journal must be somewhat of a wit

and humorist, no less than a scholar and statesman, and in one of the happy conceits of his humor must have thrown out these truly original allusions to calumny and honesty, as applicable to itself, by way of pastime and diversion to the public. Well the jest, whatever its object, is a good one, and the public will no doubt enjoy it hugely as such. But he should heed lest he carry the sport so far that what the public may feel inclined at one time to receive and laugh over as a rich and ludicrous jest, it may at another sternly punish as a miserable cheat and imposture. We, ourselves, incline to the opinion that if the Journal would take less pains to blazon its virtue upon its brow, there to be mocked and scoffed at of all men, and do more to impress it upon its heart, there to govern its conduct and purify its reputation, the skeptical, and no doubt cruelly unjust, world, would place more faith in the sincerity of its professions and the actual existence of its virtue itself. In this connection, and we must be pardoned the presumptuous indiscretion of for once aping the fashion of our popular friend of the Journal—we promise to offend no more—we are forcibly reminded of the lines of an old ballad, read somewhere in the romantic days of our early youth.

They run thus:
"She hangs her virtues without, and bugs her vices within;
She rolls in filth, but she boldly sings her praises
She apes the ways of the pious, while she wildly reels
In doings of the wicked and miserable dowl."

Were we disposed to be at all malicious, or discourteous, or in the least personal, we might hold up this quaint and graphic picture of the old songster for the edification of the Journal and its friends, as a faithful daguerrotype of the chaste and elegant habits and beautiful features of its own most lovely character. But that would be indecorous, and to steal weapons from the inexhaustible armory of the Journal's own chosen and immortal practice; and Common Sense being, we trust, both a very decorous and a very honest character, we very properly refrain. We have no desire to fish from the stores of the Journal's only wealth, or array ourselves in garments which have proverbially given to it a mean and character of such chaste and pleasing attractiveness. Its denunciation, amiable and freely bestowed as it is, we therefore, in the true spirit of Roman self-denial, cheerfully decline; and its epithets, rare, graceful, and complimentary as they undoubtedly are, we gladly return unemployed to the overflowing coffers of its own future use. We trust that it will find more pleasure in their voluntary, if unexpected, return, than we could possibly have discovered from their distasteful, no less than disgraceful, employment. And now, in conclusion of this already too lengthy communication, Common Sense begs, or at all events takes the liberty to say that so long as patriotism continues, as is too much the fashion with a certain class of patriots now-a-days, but another name for equivocation, fraud, corruption, and despotic invasions of popular liberty, he neither desires the emoluments nor aspires to the honors of a patriot. And while the terms "rebel," "traitor," &c., remain, as now, but fit synonyms for truth, justice, honor, and liberty, he will gladly receive, and proudly wear, them as the richest jewels in the priceless diadem of a gentleman's fame. When the "calumniated statesmen" of the "Commonwealth," with his quondam friend of the Journal at their head, turn patriots, he willingly becomes a "rebel," even "traitor," if you will; and when, in the revolving cycle of defeat and success, they change into "rebels" and "traitors" themselves, as perhaps they soon may, then, and not until then, will he transform himself into the now abused and deeply polluted character of patriot once more.

COMMON SENSE.

General Dix and the Emancipation of the Slaves.

Major General Dix, in his proclamation to the people of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia, says:

"The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends and not as enemies. They will not, by your own acts, be compelled to become your enemies. They will invade no right of property or person. On the contrary, your law, your institutions, your usages will be scrupulously reported. There need be no fear that the quietude of any freeman will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic servitude, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments or companies have been instructed not to permit such persons to come within their lines."

We may expect that the Abolition and radical Republican press will not exhaust their vials of wrath and defamation upon the United States commander in Maryland, because he rejects, in the most pointed and decisive manner, their doctrine of negro emancipation. He will not interfere with the condition of the negro slave, and will not even allow him to come within the American lines. He goes even further against emancipation than the General Sherman in South Carolina.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The Calcutta papers of the 23d of September treat fully of the question of the cotton supply. The Englishman reports:

Our reports from all parts of the country continue to predict favorably of the expected cotton crop of this year. Indeed we rather from all sides that an area considerably in excess of previous years is already under cotton cultivation. Great efforts are being made in the cotton-growing districts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies particularly, to enable them to meet any call that may be made upon them for their staple. Timnevelly has perhaps done more in this respect than any other district with the exception of Dharwar. The cotton-growing district bordering on the Godavary River is also reported to have considerably increased the area usually devoted to the cultivation, and the facilities offered by the river for transporting it to the coast will render any increase from this quarter highly desirable. To successfully carry on a trade in cotton no inconsiderable outlay is requisite. Gins and screw-works must be established, and large advances made. And when before this can be accomplished, the present fratricidal war now raging in America may be terminated, and American long-staple cotton again find its way to English markets, to the exclusion, as before, of Indian-grown staple, it becomes a grave question as to whether the possible return is likely to counterbalance the possible labor.

The Article in the Independence Belge Upon the Object of the Mexican Expedition.

A few days since the telegraph made allusion to a noticeable article which had appeared in the Independence Belge, of Brussels, upon the real objects of the powerful expedition which England, France, and Spain are fitting out against Mexico. The Paris correspondent of the New York World gives the pith of the Belge's article. It prefaces its saying that this correspondent is usually well informed upon what he writes, and is said to possess facilities for obtaining information better than any other here. After mentioning the force of the expedition which is to proceed ostensibly to Mexico, he says:

"It must be confessed that it is doing great honor to Mexico to direct against it such a force, particularly when it is remembered that in 1838, when the country was not torn assunder and enfeebled by civil war, a few sailing vessels were sufficient to enable Admiral Baudin to impose the laws of France upon the Mexican Government. Thus, since this important expedition has been set in motion, the public are searching on every side for the great motive of such a formidable display of forces against so feeble an enemy."

"I have, therefore, particularly devoted myself to the study of the real facts in the matter, and am now enabled to give you the result of my researches, which, although entirely personal, and worthy, on that account, of a certain reserve, repose, however, upon indices and information which inspire me with entire confidence."

"The inconvenience and trouble which has resulted to the commerce of England on account of the prolonged hostilities between the Northern and Southern States of America is a fact recognized by every body. One of the first consequences of the civil war was the almost entire suspension of the exportation of Southern products, and particularly of cotton. Now every one knows that cotton is to the manufactures of England what oil is to the lamp, and this ailment is about falling—the stock will be exhausted in a few months."

"It is therefore impossible that the English Government should not attempt to put an end to so painful a situation, for, if this state of things is prolonged, the suspension of manufactures will be added to the other causes of trouble and inquietude under which England is already suffering on account of the complication of European politics, pauperism, and the recent treaty of commerce with France."

"This latter power, in its turn, can not desire that her rival shall be driven to the last extremity; and besides, she may well fear the result of a commercial crisis in England adding itself to her own embarrassments."

"Now, if I am well informed, it is beneath the pressure of these different necessities that will be concluded the treaty which links the arms of two great maritime powers. Taking advantage of the complaints which they have to make against Mexico, they will send into her waters forces which will have less for their object to bring that country to reason than to be better within the reach of being able to terminate at the opportune moment, the American difficulty."

"Up to the end of the year they will content themselves to watch events, and will permit the struggle to continue freely; but if, in the early part of 1862, the Northern States, which, up to the present, have had the advantage at sea, shall have not succeeded in rendering themselves masters of the channels of exportation, and if, on their side, the Southern States have not been able to remove the blockade from their ports, or else unless some arrangements shall have been made between the belligerent parties, France and England will then unite in their action."

"This action will probably consist in the recognition of the Southern States, if the efforts which they will first make to bring about a reconciliation amount to nothing. The States once recognized, military means will be employed to facilitate the exportation of products, the privation of which paralyzes English industry. As to Spain, she will be permitted, probably, to operate peaceably upon the territory of the Mexican Republic."

"It will, without doubt, appear strange if the result which I predict is realized, to see France and England thus act in contravention to their principles of non-intervention. They will not act in the serious matter except at the last extremity. But for governments, above all, it is true that necessity knows no law, when quest of salvation confer a right which does away with all others."

"Without doubt, true policy consists in bringing into accord principle and interest; but when accord is become impossible, almost always interest prevails. The Americans, who are above all a practical people, will understand better than any others this eternal law."

"We should render them the justice to acknowledge that they have already had a presentiment of a part of what I have written you, judging by the efforts which they are concentrating for the attack as well as the defense of New Orleans, the port most important for the free exportation of Southern goods."

"Such is the letter which has created no little excitement in Paris. Is it a huge canard, or is there some foundation in it? Time alone can tell."

So suspicious is the Mexican expedition that our Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, has written to the governments interested to know what it meant, but no satisfactory answer has been returned.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

Gen. Price's Behavior at Lexington.

The reader may remember that the battle of Lexington, Missouri, opened with an interchange of grape-shot between the Federal and State Artillery. During this, General Price stood between two houses, within easy range of the shot which whistled past, curiously scanning the position and preparations of the Federals, especially admiring the beautiful maneuvering of Mulligan's Brigade. Behind the General stood his son, Colonel Price, holding the General's horse. A few paces to the left stood Capt. Champion, awaiting orders.

The Captain tells us that he stood watching the General's imperturbable face with admiration of its insouciance, when a grape-shot struck the old hero on the side, smashing a pair of field glasses which he had put there, being close enough to the enemy to disperse with their aid. The breaking glass and the whistling shot, says the Captain, never swayed even the glance of his eye, or changed his inquiring expression. "I watched him closely, but not even a quiver of his lip could I detect. His son, however, was startled, and springing to him, asked, 'Father, are you hurt?'"

"General, Colonel Price, General," was the response, "I am not wounded." And during question, reproof, and answer, never once did the old warrior remove his searching eye from the foe he was about to beat from that field in a few hours.

Anecdotes like the foregoing are told of Price in many ways. We are thus told of our Confederacy Generals, that they "go the rounds of the press." They go the rounds of Price's bivouacs, however, and Springfield and Lexington are the consequences—that's all.

Proclamation by the Governor, Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

We are as a people suffering the evils of civil war; but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this Commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, ascending to heaven as the dew of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

NAT. GAITHER, JR., Sec'y of State.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22.

Passengers by the train for the West report that the rebels burnt Warsaw night before last to prevent its being used as winter quarters for our troops. The intelligence reaches Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable. A quantity of Government stores was destroyed. A train of eighty wagons with an escort of two hundred men left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 10 o'clock last night announcing that they had been attacked near Knobnoster by five or six hundred rebels and the train captured. Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds, many of whom are in a most destitute condition.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 & t-w-t

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feeb2 w&t-wt MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

jan23 f-t

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS USUAL.

We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

jan23 f-t

TERMS CASH.

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jan2 t-wt

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PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain the message of President Davis to the Congress of the rebel States. After the usual congratulations, he says: "The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approach of winter, have afforded protection to the country, and shed a glorious radiance upon its army through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and gratitude." Further on he says: "After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend the occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while the institutions of the threatened marches of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents, as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced." He speaks in high tones of the people of the State of Missouri, "who," he says, "conducted the war in the face of almost insuperable difficulties with a spirit and success almost worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they were struggling." He continues: "Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of the strategic position, which would have given them a great advantage in the contest; a step which was not only justified by the necessity of self-defense on the part of the Confederate States, but also by the desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would likewise. A proclamation was also made of our desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people, as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should aid in giving to her people the liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own policy according to their own will.

"While," he says, "the army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest, the institutions of the State have been in full proportion to its means." He speaks of the difficulties attending mail transportation, "some of which," he declares, "can only be overcome by time and the improved condition of the country, or the restoration of peace, but others by legal measures. As to the financial system, it has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, thus facilitating the conduct of the war. This credit is measured by the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and when due, not only to the Confederate and State governments, are payable in this medium. A large portion of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The proposition that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing 8 per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holders, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock; and no considerable fall in their value need be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose, for the successful prosecution of this way. It is indisputable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to intercept the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check upon their productive energies."

In another part of his message he says: "We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond along the seaboard, and the other from the West to Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about 41 miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensboro, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South, in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now in a great measure debarred." "If," he says, "we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be possible to fix at the point during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to desolate and divide us must exhaust this means, while they were to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system, the reconstruction of which he seeks to effect by considerations which daily become more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate ourselves from the Union have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any, must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being the dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we were engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look back with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection, &c., with such a people. We may be content to live in peace, but our separation from them is final, and for the independence we have asserted, we will accept no alternative."

President Davis characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous wherever it is understood. He adds: "If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants—women and children—as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war; and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claim, if captured, to be considered a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine. But, not content with violating the rights, under the law of nations, at home, they have extended their injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen who, with your approval at the last session, were commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign Courts, have recently been seized by the Captain of a United States vessel of war while on board a neutral mail steamer, on a voyage from the neutral and Spanish ports of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed general jurisdiction over the high seas; and entering a British ship sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred, even among barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominion of a

neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship, and below its flag, as if they had been upon its soil; and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to arrest them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on board a British ship, or on a British soil, unless under an express treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

President Davis speaks of Mr. Faulkner as having been perfidiously arrested, and says that in conducting this war, "we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances, offensive and defensive, abroad. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be generally, so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties."

Mr. Davis says he has caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct to be laid before such Governments as shall afford the means of being heard.

"But although they shall be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. So long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will expedite a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing, and arms. If they should be forced to forego any of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will, at least, have the consciousness that they are thus becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world."

He concludes as follows: "While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as our own. In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and whose decrees we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest, we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond Whig, in commenting on the message of President Davis, says: "We are two people from this time forward. We are aware that the Yankees are determined not to quit with us, happen what may. They cannot conquer us, nor is it their calculation that they will be conquered by us. They have made up their minds to submit finally to their fate. Well, if we must, we must. Though we shall have a great aversion for the task; our chance is, after drilling them soundly, and making them pay the expenses of the war, to turn them loose upon themselves, a prey to their own vile passions."

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain dispatches from the rebel armies, the substance of which is as follows: "The small pox, a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black measles, were prevailing, causing frightful mortality among the rebel troops near Bowling-Green, Kentucky. Large numbers were dying daily. Gen. Floyd's army has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh. The Federal troops have been largely reinforced. Gen. Lee's forces have retired to Meadow Bluff. The rebels reported two killed and several captured in a skirmish last week in Western Virginia. The roads are in bad condition, making it difficult to obtain supplies. A dispatch from Manassas in relation to the skirmish near Falls Church, during the past week, acknowledges three killed and three wounded. They claim to have taken ten prisoners and killed five Federals."

The Richmond Whig announces the death of John Hughes, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph, who was killed at the battle at Rich Mountain.

The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday confirms the report that the rebel Colonel Croghan was killed in the recent engagement between Floyd and Rosecrans. A dispatch from Charleston on the 17th says: "The unexpected failure of our shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels has sadly shaken the confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron-clad gunboats, which they have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of freight trains, which leave almost hourly for the interior. In Savannah the panic is more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those who are in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on the Savannah rivers."

[From the Richmond Examiner, November 14.] The Situation From a Rebel Point of View. At no time have we attempted to understate the power and resources of our Northern adversaries. We have not, on the other hand, presented exaggerated accounts of the numbers of our armies or the victories of the week. We believed that it was both right and expedient always to state the case candidly to our readers, to look every disaster and peril fairly in the face, confident that our people would not be dispirited by a frank statement of facts; but, on the contrary, would summon up new energies as new difficulties were presented in the progress of the struggle.

Fortunately the events of the war have been such as to make this task an easy and a pleasant one on our part. It is true the events of the war have been few, when we consider the time consumed, the numbers of the respective combatants, and the fierce passions by which they have been actuated. But so far the successes have been nearly altogether on our side. In the very progress of the war whole States have been led to transfer their allegiance from the Northern to the Southern Confederacy. More than six months of military operations have elapsed, and what progress has the North made toward subjugating a rebellion which was to be crushed out in six weeks? Where are their victories, their long roll of prisoners, the list of rebel leaders for the block, and where the returning loyalty that the appeal to the bayonet was to evoke from the rebellious provinces? Time enough has now elapsed for us to make something like a near approximation to the actual results of the first campaign.

And first let us look at their operations by sea. They seized our share of the Navy, and used a common agency for the ruin of a portion of the partners. They have a powerful fleet, and have used it to blockade our ports. The blockade has not been effective. It is impossible, from the nature of things, that it should be. No human power could guard such a stretch of coast as that which lies from the Virginia Capes to the Rio Grande. But every blockading vessel has been to us an enormous ally and friend. Their malice defeats its own ends. Every day that they stand in the way of shipping the cotton crop to Europe, they but hasten the hour when the cry of want in Lancashire shall usher in the cry of battle from England. There is no occasion for us to stir a finger in the matter. It is not true, as supposed abroad, that we are retaining the cotton here in order to exert a pressure upon England. We escape alto-

gether this unfriendly office. The work is done for us by our Northern brethren, and cordially do we thank them for it.

Meantime we lose nothing essential by the blockade. We have all the necessities of life, food in abundance, materials for clothing, and munitions of war sufficient for the exigencies of the campaign. We send out privateers when we please, and they do their work. Yankee ships go to the bottom, and the rich freights which have swelled their profits, now seek other and safer flags. So much for the blockade. Whodoes it injure most?

Let us now glance briefly at the results of the campaign on land. First, take Missouri. Surprised by a powerful army of occupation before even she had determined to take sides, her soil was, for a space, overrun. But her people soon rallied, with their squirrel rifles, shotguns, and unconquerable energies, to repel the invader, and behold the victories of Carthage, Springfield, and Lexington! Lyon was killed just in season to prevent his recall and his disgrace. Sigel and Fremont have both had the cold shoulder given them by their Government—an acknowledgment by the Yankees that the campaign west of the Mississippi has, so far, been a failure. With Price and Jeff. Thompson to lead, we have no fears for Missouri. The Confederates will hold their ground, and it is not at all unlikely that St. Louis will fall into their hands at no distant day.

Next in geographical order is Kentucky. But the other day the Yankee flag waved all over her borders. But now the whole scene is changed. Her people are rallying by thousands to our cause. The fighting men are with us. The Union men have been unable to rally soldiers. The hearts of the people are with the South, and as fast as our legions advance to give them protection they enlist in our arms. At the western point of Kentucky, a brilliant victory by Polk and Pillow has given us completely the advantage, and strengthened us all over the State. In southeastern Kentucky Zollicoffer and Marshall are holding important positions, which the Confederate Government will be careful to maintain against all possible disaster. Nor will they, in our opinion, restrict themselves to merely defensive operations. The further the enemy is driven back the more secure will be the vital line of the military communication with the South. We believe that we have energy, these movements will be a powerful cause in compelling a withdrawal by the enemy from Western Virginia. In the middle of Kentucky, General Albert S. Johnson is located with a numerous and well appointed army. He is now at Bowling-Green, in the heart of the State. He is abundantly able to maintain his position; but, we hear, that not content with that, he is boldly pushing onward to Louisville. If he has thus moved, we can not doubt his entire success, unless we have greatly misestimated his abilities. Certainly as to Kentucky, there is the best reason for our encouragement.

Upon the Virginia campaign it is hardly necessary to dwell in detail. In the West, the latest phase of the campaign is favorable to our arms. General Floyd has followed up the enemy, insults him in his position, and threatens his communications. Gauley is more than equivalent to Rich Mountain. In the Valley, Patterson was not only completely foiled by General Johnston's superior strategy, but has been driven back to private life. Instead of conquering and holding, the enemy limits himself to marauding. In the Peninsula, Magruder holds the enemy securely in check. In the single battle there fought, the enemy was ignominiously routed. At Manassas our army has held its ground firmly, proudly, and defiantly. It awaited with confidence the onset of the finest army that had been hitherto organized on this continent, and drove it back with a loss, not so much of numbers as of honor, that will never be forgotten. In its old stand-point it defies the advance of the enemy. It is within twenty miles of his capital, and it means to stay there or to advance—not to fall back. Meantime, McClellan has let the best period for an attack go by. We still believe he will assail General Johnston in this position, but we have no apprehension about the result.

Next to the army of Scott, which was defeated, and that of McClellan, which devotes itself to ditchwork and drill, the greatest efforts of the Yankees have been bestowed upon their late Naval expedition. And what have they effected by it? With thirteen powerful ships-of-war, and upward of two hundred heavy guns, they have silenced some twenty badly served pieces of artillery. They have captured one town of Beaufort, for like Hampton, it will be burned by its inhabitants ere they shall have it. We imagine they will get but little satisfaction out of half enough to freight a ship. If they dare, they will enter the interior they will be crushed, and none will go back to tell the story. Our people are tired of having their homes burned, their women ravished, and their property devastated without adequate retaliation, and we suspect they will give to the pirates the pirate's doom. In all its essential objects the expedition will be a great failure—an enormous expenditure of money, without important results. It will not even humbug Europe, as is confidently expected by the projectors. The people of England will like it to the Welchman's expedition of a former day. In fact, the attempt of Pakenham on New Orleans in 1814 promised much greater results. The reason why the Crimean expedition succeeded, was that Russia was, from a want of military roads, further off from the scene of hostilities than her powerful antagonists. So we see no cause to be troubled about Port Royal, if but ordinary energy is used by our Commander, and the people of Carolina show, as we believe they will, the same spirit that was exhibited in the first struggle for liberty.

Upon a full and calm survey of the whole ground, we see no cause for gloom or despondency, but every reason for gratulation and triumph. We have, in truth, done wonders. We have maintained our position, and the universal opinion of disinterested Europe is that we will be able to achieve our liberties.

Look before you kick.—A minister in one of our churches, (the Vineyard Gazette says,) while on his way to preach a funeral sermon in the country, called to see one of his members, an old widow lady, who lived near the road he was traveling. The old lady had just been making sausages, and she felt proud of them, they were so plump, round, and sweet. Of course she insisted on the minister taking some of the links home to his family. He objected, on account of his not having his portmanteau along. The objection was soon overruled, and the old lady, after rapping them up in a rag, carefully packed them in each pocket of the preacher's capacious coat. Thus equipped he started for the funeral.

While attending the solemn ceremonies of the grave, some hungry dogs scented the sausages and were not long in tracking them to the good man's overcoat. Of course this was a great annoyance, and he was several times under the necessity of kicking the whelps away. The obsequies of the grave complete, the minister and congregation repaired to the church, where the funeral discourse was to be preached. After the sermon was finished, the minister halted to make some remarks to his congregation, when a brother who wished to have an appointment given out, ascended the pulpit and gave the minister's coat a hitch to gain his attention. The divine, thinking it a dog having a design upon his pockets, raised his foot, gave a sudden kick, and sent the good brother sprawling down the pulpit steps. "You will excuse me, brethren," said the minister, confusedly, and without looking at the work he has done, "for I could not avoid it. I have sausages in my pocket, and that dog has been trying to grab them ever since I came upon the premises."

An Important and Threatening Article from a Leading London Organ.—The Blockade and the Trade of Neutrals.

[From the London Herald, (Derby organ) Nov. 2.]

Lord Russell and the Cabinet have now something serious to think about in the matter of the American blockade, and each step they take will form a precedent for future jurists. The latest phase which the question has assumed, in the fast and loose policy of the Federal Government, is exceptional and extraordinary. We believe it, in fact, to be unsupported by any precedent, and to be wanting in respect to other governments. Taking advantage of the act of the 18th of February, 1793, which would seem to bestow cases of irregular clearing from one American port to another, and of the act of 3d March, 1797, which would seem to grant the power of remitting fines imposed under the act of 1793, we are led to understand that such American vessels as have from time to time run the blockade have been released, although British ships for doing the same thing have been condemned. Further, it appears that American vessels arriving in one American port from another with irregular clearances—in other words, which have run the blockade—are not to be interfered with in future, unless under instructions from the Federal Treasury, while British and other foreign vessels are, we presume, to be still liable to capture, and to subsequent condemnation in the Federal prize courts.

It would be idle for us to pretend to see what the Federal Government is now driving at, but the bow may as well be drawn at a venture. Crime will be gained by this new Federal scheme, and in the interval the Federal Government will try its hand at the subjugation of the South from the seaboard. If the attempt is attended with success, then the blockade will be raised formally; but if bad luck follows the Federal cause to Savannah and New Orleans, the blockade will not be raised. And in the mean time, the privileged American vessels would take ice, lobsters, oysters, and other delicacies not abundant in the unoccupied cotton ports, and carry them back with them all over the world that could be had. Presuming this to be the new line which the Federal Government intends to take, it may be asked whether Lord Russell and the British Government will lend themselves to its being tried? Will Lord Lyons be instructed to ask an explanation from Mr. Seward, and Mr. Seward be permitted to deliberate and confer and stir up in the same breath the angry elements of which American society is composed? If so, we do not hesitate to affirm that a more grave responsibility never was assumed by the constitutional advisers of the Crown. It would be the responsibility of determining whether four millions of dependent people are this winter to be employed; whether the greatest branch of our national industry is temporarily to be convulsed more seriously than it ever has been, and the pillars of the Constitution shaken by political demagogues to their base.

In the other hand, it is open to Lord John Russell and the Cabinet to confer with France and the other powers interested, and to remonstrate with the Federal Government in terms which will command attention and not involuntarily. Cotton we will do without if the law of nations is to be contravened; but cotton we must have the moment it is illegally withheld. We have rights as neutrals which the Federal Government must respect, and interests and honor as a nation to which disingenuousness must be made to bend. When the Federal Government released the American vessels which had run the blockade, the decision of Judge Betts in the case of the *Huanacha* and the other British ships should have at once been set aside; and when the Federal Government yielded to the clamor of the American ship-owners, and merchants, and cotton-spinners, by the instructions given to the New York Custom House collector, it became lawful for the ships of all nations to resume, without molestation, peaceful intercourse with the Southern States.

In a crisis like the present we have no desire to be fault-finding, but Lord Russell and the government must be sensible of their grave miscalculation in American matters, and of the serious nature of the concessions which they have made, and made in vain. The right of a nation to blockade its own ports has been given up; a paper blockade has been recognized, and ships working to the Southern coast for information, and leaving ports behind which no force had ever been stationed, have been captured and condemned. The time will come when each and all of the concessions may be brought before Parliament, and the wisdom of the proceeding called in question. And it will be remembered that at the beginning of the American difficulty Lord Russell felt assured that there never would be any fighting, and when the fighting did begin, that the numbers and resources of the North would at once prevail. It would be needless to inquire how far these misinformed and narrow views shaped the course of the coalition policy, or want of policy.

Now, however, judgment must be exercised and common statesmanship displayed. Opinion is now well formed among all classes on the merits of the contest, and there will be no further reticence in the House of Commons. What is said out of doors daily will be repeated in doors when Parliament assembles, and on every point information will be required. Let us hope that the Government will be prepared, that the most will be made from now till then of our cause, and that the Federal Government in the meanwhile will see the folly of dragging this Government or any other Government into the struggle. Its hands should now be full enough, for the winter may have set in already, and left the South stronger and more determined than it was in March. To involve this country or any other in the contest would thus lead inevitably to the scale being turned, and the South being received into the community of nations. Ultimately, even if unassisted, such a result appears now inevitable; but assisted, the result of course would be hastened, while the Federal States would enormously increase their financial and other troubles. Whatever the Federal Government or the British Government may do, President Lincoln & Mr. Seward can not reckon longer on the forbearance of the British people, for that has been taken advantage of and misused.

[From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 5.]

The Expenses of the War on both Sides.

The expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be fifty millions of dollars, and the war expenses of the United States, for the same time, are acknowledged to be two hundred millions of dollars. The number of men slain in battle, in the fifteen or twenty actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerents since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter cannot be easily estimated, but, as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one to five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2,000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate Government \$5,000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal Government the round sum of \$100,000. The Southern States can raise about one million and a half of fighting men. To kill off these at the above rate—and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued—will cost the Federal Government one hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars! Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?

The New Kingdom of Araucania, in South America.

Magnificent Enterprise—Great Chance for big and little Capitalists.—No Humbug.

Our readers may remember that there appeared a mysterious statement some time since, which went the rounds of the press, that an enterprising Frenchman had set up for himself as King of the Indian territory of Araucania, in the southern part of the republic of Chile. The announcement was apparently so absurd that it was regarded as a hoax—no sooner read than forgotten; but it turns out that it is no hoax. The King and kingdom of Araucania are matters of absolute fact and undoubted existence, if a document purporting to come from His Majesty be not a forgery. That document, which we believe to be genuine, is a letter from King Orelie Antoine I, to the editor of the *Comercio*, of Lima, in which the Araucanian Majesty "defines his position." The letter is worth giving in full:

MR. EDITOR:—I have formed the project of colonizing Araucania and Patagonia, and to avoid in future all war for independence, I desire to establish immediately in these countries an independent constitution, a moral and civil government. With this view, sir, I have the honor to send you herewith, first, a copy of an ordinance of the 20th of last November; second, a programme of the steps I propose to take for the colonization of those countries, in order that you may have the goodness to publish them in Spanish in the columns of your esteemed journal. I do not know whether or not I am mistaken, but I believe the Peruvian nation will regard my project favorably.

The periodical *El Mercurio*, printed in Valparaiso, is entirely opposed to my project, and does all in its power to throw ridicule upon it, since it is, in general, the uncompromising enemy of all Frenchmen. I say this, sir, that you may be on your guard against that the above mentioned periodical may say; and, in case you think well of my project, that you would be pleased to insert an article to that effect in your paper, explaining to the public the motives for the opposition shown by the *Mercurio*, to the intended colonization and civilization of the unhappy Araucanians, since it is beyond all doubt, and facts prove it, that the Chilians are incompetent to subdue those people. I beg you, Mr. Editor, to accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. PRINCE O. A. DETOURRENS.

The project of colonization alluded to is dated March 11, 1891, and is marked by the use of the kindly "we." It commences: "We have formed the project of colonizing the vast and rich countries of Patagonia and Araucania by means of a universal company (I) with a capital of one hundred millions of dollars, divided into a million of shares of one hundred dollars each, payable in ten years every three months. The said colonies will be under the control of a monarchical government, autonomous and independent, as we have declared in our ordinance of November 19, 1890, and others subsequently."

The document then goes on to state that by an ordinance of November 20, a committee of seven is to be appointed in each country to look after the interests of the shareholders; and there will be, besides, a central committee residing in the colony for the same purpose. With the sums collected in each country expeditions of colonists are to be fitted out, "soldiers will be enrolled," provided with war material and everything necessary to effect a permanent settlement in the new colonies. The colonists being armed and loyal to King Orelie Antoine, will compel obedience from the natives to the laws and ordinances of the kingdom. Permanent places of rendezvous, for the assembling of emigrant colonists, will be established in all parts of the Old and New Worlds. Each family is to have a certain quantity of land in proportion to the number of its members, and is to have, besides, for the first year, implements of husbandry, seed for planting, animals, &c. The land will be chargeable for a certain period with a reasonable rent, which is to go to the benefit of the shareholders; and the lands which these latter may not choose to occupy, will be administered in their name. It is estimated that Patagonia and Araucania cover an area of 310,500 square miles, all of which is offered to shareholders, with a promise that it shall be theirs, with "the fitness thereof," if they will only come down promptly and handsomely. Did we say all? All except five hectares, say twelve acres, for each native family. That the colonists and shareholders would have the lion's share is thus demonstrated: Supposing ten native families to every square league, there would be a grant of 1,025,000 inhabitants, possessing 5,125,000 hectares, or 3,243 square leagues of country. Taking that quantity from the whole, there would remain for the shareholders 100,266 square leagues, or 160,425,000 hectares. Quite a splendid operation that! But that is not all. King Orelie Antoine knows very well that land is worth nothing unless it produces something which may be reduced to dollars and cents. He therefore takes care to explain the most tempting feature of the project, namely—the returns in hard cash which must be sure to accrue.

Even though the value of each hectare (about two and a half acres) should not be more than \$20, the sum total "produced for the benefit of the shareholders" would be \$3,205,512,000, which, divided among the million shareholders, would give to each a yearly dividend of \$3,205. Truly a magnificent percentage. His Majesty, who was lately, probably, in the grocery and provision business, says, with no less wit than truth, that "it is well as called in mercantile phraseology, 'excellent business' as well for large as for small capitalists." We entirely agree with him. And then the shares are so low and so easily paid for; ten dollars every three months would never be missed even in these hard times. The wind up of this interesting document we will give in his Majesty's own words:

We call, then, seriously on all societies and individuals, on men of progress and capitalists, and ask them to aid us in carrying out successfully the great work we have commenced, thus co-operating in the founding of a great nation, in introducing civilization and industry into these rich countries of immense and fertile plains, and giving abundance, health, and prosperity to millions of families, who now groan under the weight of suffering and want."

Let no one say his Majesty is not a serious man and a philanthropist, whatever else they may say. What a noble and noble will be for sharing the books are opened. And when that rush does take place, why, may we be there to see.

It is proper to say that, neither by the *Mercurio* of Lima, nor its namesake and contemporary of Valparaiso, is the slightest doubt thrown upon the existence of this singular and self-elected monarch, who has turned up in the oddest place and in the oddest manner possible. If he don't look out very sharply, the next news we shall have from him will probably be that the royal dynasty of Araucania is extinct; for he is clearly amenable to the laws of Chile as a "sovereign" in endeavoring to separate that province from the republic. Besides, it is just as likely that the Indians themselves will take him in hand as soon as they shall have come to understand the nature of his "project."

McCulloch with a large force is now encamped between Springfield and Lebanon. His pickets extended last night over a space of fifteen miles this side of Lebanon. This is the rumor in camp last night that the advance of the rebel army, 8,000 strong, was at the Gasconade, about thirteen miles west of here. This, however, is not credited.

Portrait of Lord Palmerston.

Fancy a man of seventy-six, who has been in the most important political life for more than fifty years, sitting out a debate of nine hours without flinching, and then walking to his house in Piccadilly, not less than two miles. And his body is not more active than his mind. He does something more than sit out a debate. Not a word escapes him when a prominent man is on his legs. Do not be deceived by his lazy attitude or his sleepy expression. Not a man in the House has his wits more thoroughly about him. Ever ready to extricate his colleagues from an awkward difficulty, to evade a dangerous question—making, with an air of transparent candor, a reply in which nothing is answered—to disarm an angry opponent with a few conciliatory or complimentary words, or to demolish him with a little good-humored rally which sets the house in a roar; equally skillful in attack and retreat; such, in a word, is the bearing of this gay and gallant veteran, from the beginning to the end of each debate, during the entire session of Parliament.

He seems absolutely incapable of fatigue. "I happened," said a member of the House, writing to a friend, last summer, "to follow Lord Palmerston, as he left the cloak-room, the other morning, after a late sitting, and, as I was going his way, I thought I might as well see how he got over the ground. At first he seemed a little stiff in the legs; but when he warmed to his work he began to pull out, and before he got a third of the way he bowed along splendidly, so that he put me to it to keep him in view. Perhaps in a few hours after that long sitting and that walk home, and the brief sleep that followed, the Premier might have been seen standing bolt upright at one end of a great table in Cambridge House, receiving a deputation from the country, listening with patient and courteous attention to some tedious spokesman, or astonishing his hearers by his knowledge of their affairs and his intimacy with their trade or business."

W. H. KEENE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN

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OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

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Just received a supply of those celebrated "Figues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

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The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preference Cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

W. H. KEENE.

MILITARY BOARD.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23, 1891.

ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers who have been mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subsequent to 30th Sept. Oct. 10, 4m.

Secretary Board.

FRANKFORT

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Chartered by an act of the Legislature.

THIS institution will be put into operation at the earliest practicable moment. A full corps of instructors can be obtained, and all the necessary adjuncts to make this institution worthy the respect and intelligence of the community will be supplied. The terms will be moderate and suited to the times.

Nothing more than a sufficient income to cover actual expenses is expected, until the usefulness and efficiency of the institution is practically illustrated. For the present, application for admission or information may be made to SAMUEL S. SAYLES, Oct 10 t-w

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

Dr. MERWIN'S

FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

These "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and are better than any other as a preventive, if taken occasionally, or daily, when exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage: "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

Dr. Merwin's Fever and Ague Pills are the only pills that will cure the above named diseases. ALL OTHER CHILL MEDICINES, in the following particulars:

1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

2d. They are recommended only for one class of disease.

3d. They are agreeable and convenient to take.

4th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being purely vegetable.

5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system.

6th. They induce refreshing sleep, and prepare the system for their reception, or afterwards to allay irritation.

